## Lambya language

**Lambya** (Rambia) is a <u>Bantu language</u> of Tanzania and Malawi. In Northern Malawi it is spoken particularly in the <u>Chitipa</u> District.<sup>[4]</sup>

Sukwa, once thought to be a dialect of Nyakyusa, is now considered to be a dialect of Lambya. The University of Malawi Language Mapping Survey for Northern Malawi (2006), agreeing with this, found that the three languages Cilambya, Cindali, and Cisukwa form a single dialect group, although there are differences between them, especially between Cilambya and the other two. The examples below come in the order Lambya, Ndali, Sukwa:

- Person = umunthu, umundu, umundu
- Grasshopper = imphanzi, imbashi, imbasi
- Scorpion = kalizga, kalisha, kalisya
- Maize = ivilombe, ifilombe, ifilombe
- Dog = imbwa, ukabwa, ukabwa
- Bird = chiyuni, kayuni, kayuni
- Snail = inkhozo, ingofu, ingofo

An	examp	le (	of 1	Lam	bya
----	-------	------	------	-----	-----

The Language Mapping Survey gives further vocabulary and also a short text (the Tortoise and the Hare) in all three dialects.<sup>[4]</sup> The Lambya version of the story goes as follows:

## UKALULU NU FULU (Lambia)

Mukaya mukaŵa izala. Po Ufulu akaya pakulaŵa ivyakulya ku ŵanthu. Nanthi ŵamupa ivyakulya vila

akapotwagha ukuyamula chifukwa chakuti mupimpha. Chifukwa chinicho akapinyilira isaka kulukusa ulutali leka, lo akivwalika munsingo. Nanthi anda pakwenda isaka lira likamukonkhe zyanga munyumwa mwache.

Isiku ilyinji Ukalulu akendagha, Ufulu akiza munyuma mwache. Akiza anena ukuti: "Nalombola umusinda wane!" Ukalulu akati "Asa! Wefulu umusinda tewako wane!" Ufulu akakana akati "Nalombola wane." Po ŵovyawa ŵunuŵu ŵosi ŵaŵiri ŵakiza ŵapangana ukuti ŵaye kwa mwene aye aŵalonganie. Kwa mwene kula inongwa yikiza yamunoghela Ufulu. Umwene akiza adumula ukuti ŵadumule umusinda wa Kalulu ŵamupe Ufulu.

Lambya					
Ichilambya					
Native to	Tanzania, Malawi				
Ethnicity	Lambya				
Native speakers	89,900 (2009) <sup>[1]</sup>				
Language	Niger-Congo				
family	<ul><li>Atlantic–Congo</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Benue–Congo</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Bantoid</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Bantu</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Rukwa</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Mbozi</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Mbeya</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>South</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Lambya</li></ul>				
Language codes					
ISO 639-3	lai				
Glottolog	lamb1272 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/lamb1272) <sup>[2]</sup>				
Guthrie code	M.201,202 <sup>[3]</sup>				

The story may be translated as follows:

In the village there was a famine. So Tortoise went to beg food from people. When they gave him that food he wasn't able to carry it because he was short. For this reason he tied a sack to a very long rope and wore it round his neck. As he was walking along that sack was following behind him.

As he was going to his home, Hare was coming behind him. When he saw that sack he said, "I've found it, my sack!" Tortoise said, "Hare, this sack is mine! See this rope I've tied to my neck so that when walking I can pull it." Hare denied it saying, "It's better we go to the chief so that he can decide." When Hare said this, they went to that chief. That chief judged that they should cut Tortoise's rope and take the sack and give it to Hare.

Another day, when Hare was walking, Tortoise came behind him. He said: "I've found it, my tail!" Hare said, "Nonsense! The tail isn't yours, it's mine!" Tortoise denied it saying, "I found it, it's mine." Since this was the situation, they both decided that they should go to the chief so that he could decide. At the chief's the case went in favour of Tortoise. The chief decided that they should cut off Hare's tail and give it to Tortoise.

## References

- 1. "Lambya" (https://www.ethnologue.com/language/lai). *Ethnologue*. Retrieved 2018-08-10.
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Lambya" (http://glotto log.org/resource/languoid/id/lamb1272). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. Jouni Filip Maho, 2009. New Updated Guthrie List Online (https://web.archive.org/web/201802 03191542/http://goto.glocalnet.net/mahopapers/nuglonline.pdf)
- 4. University of Malawi Language Mapping Survey for Northern Malawi (2006) (see External links).
- 5. Nurse, Derek (1988) "The Diachronic Background to the Language Communities of South Western Tanzania" in *Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika* vol 9, 15-115.

## **External links**

- Language Mapping Survey for Northern Malawi (http://unima-cls.org/Docs/MappingNorthernM alawi/lm-northernmalawi.pdf). University of Malawi Centre for Language Studies, 2006.
- Language Map of Northern Malawi (http://unima-cls.org/Docs/MappingNorthernMalawi/mw-nor th-a4.jpg)
- Paper by Martin Walsh and Imani Swilla on South-West Tanzanian languages (2002) (http://www.gu.se/digitalAssets/1316/1316287\_linguistics-in-the-corridor.pdf)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lambya\_language&oldid=928804757"

This page was last edited on 1 December 2019, at 19:34 (UTC).

Text is available under the <u>Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License</u>; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the <u>Terms of Use</u> and <u>Privacy Policy</u>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the <u>Wikimedia Foundation</u>, Inc., a non-profit organization.